The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866. NO. 5.

THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 7th day, 6h. 12m, morning, E.
First Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 2m., morning, S.E.
Full Moon, 22nd day, 6h. 2m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 52m., evening, N.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Thursday	6 46	4 42	8 2	0 40	9 56
2	Friday	47	40	8 58	1 44	53
3	Saturday	49	37	9 49	2 44	49
4	Sunday	50	36	10 36	3 45	46
5	Monday	52	34	11 19	4 45	42
6	Tuesday	53	33	11 57	5 42	40
7	Wednesday	55	31	morn.	sets	36
8	Thursday	56	30	0 16	5 50	34
9	Friday	57	29	1 17	6 32	32
10	Saturday	59	27	1 57	7 16	29
11	Sunday	7 1	26	2 36	8 3	26
12	Monday	2	25	3 16	9 0	23
13	Tuesday	3	24	4 1	9 55	21
14	Wednesday	5	23	4 48	10 54	18
15	Thursday	7	22	5 40	11 56	15
16	Friday	8	21	6 33	morn.	13
17	Saturday	9	20	7 32	1 0	11
18	Sunday	10	19	8 31	2 8	9
19	Monday	12	18	9 30	3 17	6
20	Tuesday	14	17	10 29	4 28	3
21	Wednesday	15 4	16	11 24	5 42	1
22	Thursday	16	15	even.	rises	59
23	Friday	18	15	1 10	6 15	57
24	Saturday	20	15	2 4	7 16	55
25	Sunday	23	14	2 53	8 18	53
26	Monday	24	14	3 47	9 25	51
27	Tuesday	25	13	4 42	10 32	8 49
28	Wednesday	26	12	5 37	11 37	47
29	Thursday	26	12	6 42	morn.	45
30	Friday	27	12	7 27	0 38	40

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 2, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 6d
Pork, (carcass)	6d to 6d½
Do (small)	7d to 9d
Mutton, per lbs,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	7d to 10d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 4d to 1s 5d
Do by the tub,	1s 1d to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	16s to 16 s6d
Eggs, per dozen,	10d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 9d to 4s
Oats per do.,	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 5d to 1s 7d
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 3s
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	8s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sudries.	
Hay, per ton,	80s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s to 1s 9d
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4½d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £12,675.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

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Risks taken Daily.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1866.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866:

(Payable in United States currency.)

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

CLUBS:

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent *to one address* for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

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☞ A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. & Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street

Grocery Store,

(Next door to Douglass's Furniture Rooms,) at extremely LOW PRICES, the following articles, viz:—

Flour, *Tea*,
Cornmeal, *Salt*,
Sugar, *Rice*,
Kerosene Oil, *Molasses*,
Tobacco, *Pork*,
Soap, *Candles*,

STARCH, and almost every other article to be found in a general Grocery Store.—Parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES PEARDON.

Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at the Side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

STELLA COLAS,

Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicatd by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavendet Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger,

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
Gelatine,
Baking Powder,
Pickles and Sauces.

For sale by—
W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store Dec. 20, 1865.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING

DORCHESTER STREET.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 1866

Discounting Again!

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY

—WITH—

DELANY & BYRNE!

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and, in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE!

HAT AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Skeleton Skirts,

Etc., etc., etc.,

At a Discount of Twenty per Cent

FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s. worth of Goods for 8s
We will give 20s. worth of Goods for 16s
We will give 30s. worth of Goods for 24s

☞ **Larger Sums in Proportion.** ☜

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Queen Street, opposite Hon. D. Brenan's.
Ch'town, Aug 1, 1866. i p e sp

A FREEHOLD FARM

FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber. Prince Street,

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following goods:—

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Tweeds and Silk Mixtures,
Heavy Whitneys and Beavers, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be found suitable for Fall and Winter wear, and can be recommended to the Public as being of a first-rate quality. He has also on hand, and is manufacturing continually, READY-MADE CLOTHING in—

Over Coats, Sack Coats,
Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

The subscriber pays particular attention to the wants of working men; and, to accommodate them, he is manufacturing Homespun Suits, which kind of wear will be found to give more satisfaction to laboring men and mechanics than anything else they can purchase.

He also takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last nine years, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as he is better prepared to accommodate them this Fall than he has ever been before.

PATRICK REILLY.

October 10, 1866.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!

McKINNON & FRASER'S

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

PRINCE STREET,

RE-OPENED!

THE Subscribers, in announcing the re-opening of their Factory, destroyed by fire in the early part of the Summer, avail themselves of the opportunity of returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and respectfully request a continuance of the same for the future. Their new Factory being so large and so well fitted up as to be second to none in Prince Edward Island, and, moreover, a large Stock of the very best Materials used in their trade having been lately received by them from the United States, their facilities for carrying on Business are greatly increased, and they are now prepared to supply

Carriages, Sleighs, &c.,

in as good style as can be got up in the City, and upon as reasonable terms.

Job Work of all kinds in our line strictly attended to.

Painting also done in the best style.

McKINNON & FRASER.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the foregoing Firm are earnestly requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts. The losses sustained by the burning of their Premises demand that these outstanding debts be paid up at once.

McKINNON & FRASER.

Upper Prince Street, Ch'town, October 3rd, 1866. } PEI 3m

YARMOUTH STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, per Schooner *Mary* from Yarmouth, a full and complete Cargo of those celebrated **Stoves**, consisting of Cooking, Box and Franklin, the character of which is so well known to our Island farmers, to whom they have given such general satisfaction. They will be sold at the usual terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, September 12th, 1866.

FLOUR!

CHEAP FOR CASH. Apply to

A. McNEILL.

Queen-Street, May 21, 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

In New Brunswick the constituencies were bribed in detail when they could not be sufficiently frightened by the Killian Fenians to vote for Confederation.

In Prince Edward Island a most audacious attempt is now made to bribe the whole constituency at once.

Mr. J. C. Pope, the leader of the Government of the Island, avowedly an anti-Confederate, went to England about the time our delegates went. We thought his conduct somewhat suspicious at the time; and feared that he intended to follow the example of Dr. Tupper as far as the feelings of the people of the Island and the state of parties in their Assembly would permit. We are sorry to find that our suspicions are now fully confirmed, and that Mr. Pope, contrary to the well-understood wishes of nine-tenths of the people, went home for the purpose of devising a new plan to induce the Island to sacrifice its independance and liberty.

He has brought a new propisition to which so far, only the delegates of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are parties. The *Islander*, an organ of the Prince Edward Island Government, announces that:—

"The Delegates now representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at the Colonial office, recently took into consideration the position of Prince Edward Island, as regards the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies; and with a view of doing away with the objection heretofore entertained by the Island against Confederation, they unanimously resolved to advocate the proposition, that the Confederation should, in addition to the terms offered by the Quebec Report, give the Island EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the purpose of extinguishing the Leasehold tenures."

"This resolution of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Delegates was handed to the Earl of Carnarvon, and by his Lordship transmitted to the Governor General. A copy of the resolution was also sent by the Colonial Minister to the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, and by His Excellency laid before the Executive Council on Tuesday last."

The *Examiner* says:—

"It is believed by persons who are capable of forming a judgment on the matter, that the London Conference might be induced to increase the subsidy to the extent of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, if the claims of the Island were vigorously represented."

The *Islander* tells the tenantry, as well those who have already paid part of the price of their lands as those whose lands are yet to be purchased, that they will all share this money between them. It declares that—

"Should the Island enter the Confederacy, upon the terms now proposed, its Government would receive a free gift in cash of eight hundred thousand dollars, to be expended for the benefit of the tenantry. This would ensure the purchase of all the leased lands in the Island—free the tenants from all arrears of rent, and allow them to possess their lands in freehold, at prices in no cases exceeding ten shillings an acre, and in many cases at two or three shillings an acre—and would enable the Government to forgive the greater part, probably the whole, of the arrears due by the poorer tenants on the Worrel, Selkirk and other estates, hitherto purchased from the proprietors."

A direct cash bribe of $800,000, which the *Examiner* says may be $1,200,000 if the Island is properly represented at the Conference, will probably do much to influence the votes at the approaching election, if the people meantime are not taught to look at this proposition in the proper light. It did not cost more than one-half the sum now promised the Islanders to buy votes enough in this Province to carry the elections in all the Counties but three, and the majority of the people in the Island must have more sense and more patriotism than the majority in New Brunswick, if they resist this attempt to bribe them.

They should remember how they were abused, denounced, ridiculed and threatened, because they refused to submit to the Quebec Scheme. The advocates of that scheme tried to persuade them that the terms were as favorable as could be expected; that they would be much better off in Confederation than out of it, and would have money for local purposes, etc. When all this failed to convince them threats were employed. They were told at one time that Great Britain would refuse to protect them out of Confederation; at another, that they would be compelled to pay some enormous contribution towards the defence of this part of the empire; and Mr. McGee is reported to have once expressed the wish that the Island could be towed up into one of Canada's great lakes and stowed away there.

It would be well for the people before they consent even to take this proposition seriously into consideration, to ask what security they have, that if they consent to send delegates to the London Conference, they will ever receive either the $1,200,000 promised by the *Examiner*, or the $800,000 promised by Mr. Pope. Can they be satisfied that this is not a mere trick to gain their consent to the appointment of delegates, by whose votes and acts they would be irrevocably bound? The Canadians, the principals in this whole affair, are as yet no parties to this proposition. The Canadians, it is said, will leave Canada for England on the 7th of November, and it is now the end of October.—The *Islander* says—

"The Government, considering the circumstances of the Island, felt it their duty to advise His Excellency that the question of sending delegates to England, with authority to agree, on behalf of the Island, to be embraced by the provisions of the Act of Confederation now in course of preparation by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, upon the terms proposed by the representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was one which they were prepared to entertain, and upon which they were prepared to take the opinion of the people at the polls. We understand that it was resolved, in Council, that the Legislature shall be assembled at an early day, and that the question shall be fully discussed before the general election. It is most important that the Confederation should be correctly understood by the people of this Island. We feel the difficulty of instructing them, seeing that they have been so widely misled by the silly and extravagant stories which the opponents of Confederation have circulated among them from one end of the Island to the other."

The *Examiner* is somewhat more explicit. It says:—

"Should the House of Assembly, in the Supplementary Session now about to be held, entertain the proposal made by the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Delegates, we suppose that Delegates will be appointed to represent this Colony at the London Conference, to be there by the time the Canadian Ministers will have joined it, which will be about the third week in November; and of course it will be the interest as well as the duty of our Delegates to contend for some further considerations on behalf of Prince Edward Island, on account of its insular position, and its natural incapacity to participate directly in the advantages to be derived from the great public works by which the other Provinces will be enriched.

"Whatever the decision of our Legislature may be, the question of accepting Confederation with the proposed subsidy will, we presume, immediately after the prorogation of the extra Session, be submitted to the people at the hustings for their decision."

If we understand all this, it means that an extra session of the Legislature is to be called at once and authority asked from it to send home delegates to be in London by the time the Canadian delegates arrive there. Then, after the delegates have been so appointed and sent, the dissolution now inevitable will take place, and the farce of asking the people's approval will be enacted; but as it may be the ruin of the plot if the people expressed the opinions they now entertain plainly and unequivocally, this bribe of $800,000 will be promised them. They are told by the *Examiner* that the money would be applied to—

"The purchase of proprietory estates, so that the lands might be sold to the tenantry on the most advantageous terms—or say, one-half the price which, under the unaided resources of the Colony, would necessarily be charged for the lands."

A big bribe as appears at first; but we have asked the people of the Island first to ask what security they have that if their representatives consent to send Delegates to this Conference, the promised bribe will ever be paid. Their Delegates will get to London as soon as the Canadians. What if the Canadians then refuse to approve of this proposition made without their knowledge? What if, notwithstanding such refusal, the Prince Edward Island Delegates, displaying the same contempt of public opinion and disregard of the rights of the people, as did the Delegates who accepted the Quebec Scheme, take part in the Conference, and so bind the Island to submit to its decisions, no matter how the Island Delegates may vote? If this were done, and the history of the past two years proves that it may be done, then the people of the Island would find that their liberty was gone, and that the price for which they sold it would never be paid.

Unless the Canadian Government officially announce, before the proposition is submitted to the Island Parliament, that they consent to this alteration of the Quebec scheme, the people of the Island should reject the proposition unhesitatingly.

But even if they are satisfied that the proposition will be carried out in good faith, they should still ask themselves not only whether this price is enough for their liberty, for their independence, for their right of self-government, but whether it is, even in a mere pecuniary view, sufficient to recompense them for the surrender of their revenues and the imposition of the Canadian tariff, or rather of the tariff which the new nation must impose in order to cover all its expenditure.

The Island is not wholly without credit, and in the ordinary state of the money market, it could find no difficulty in raising $800,000 or twice that sum on its debentures, and so extinguish those odious proprietary rights without Confederation. At 6 per cent., the interest on $800,000 is but $48,000. If the people of the Island consume as much tea, in proportion to population, as we do, the increased revenue from tea alone, under the present Canadian tariff, would pay more than half the whole interest on that sum. The increased revenue from tea, tobacco, molasses, and sugar, would probably pay much more than the whole amount.

So that this proposition, which the *Islander* and *Examiner* pretend to regard as so munificent, is but a proposal to give them a somewhat larger share of their own money. This great free gift is but a loan at a most usurious rate of interest.

We hope that the independent press of the Island will put this matter fairly and plainly before the people, and will show them by a simple calculation, applying the Galt tariff to Prince Edward Island importations, that this offer of what is called a Free Gift is but an attempt to bribe them with a part of their own money.

Another consideration is worthy of notice. The Quebec Delegates, except Messrs. Palmer and Coles of the Island, repeatedly asserted their scheme did full and even-handed justice to all. The delegates to London are some of those who sat at Quebec. On what principle can they agree now to pay the Island $800,000 more than they have ever said she was entitled to, and not at the same time agree to allow the other Provinces to run into debt a proportionate extent? Will they stultify themselves so flagrantly when they have all power in their hands? The people of New Brunswick condemned the Quebec Scheme just as emphatically as the people of the Island, and their delegates are pledged after a fashion to seek better terms. We want ten dollers a head more, almost as much as the people of the Island.—We want Western Extension, and extension from Woodstock to Canada, and a railroad up the North Shore, quite as much as we want the Intercolonial, which will run through the Central Wilderness, and in Confederation, under the Quebec Scheme, we can have none of these. Two and a half million dollars more would help us greatly. Then Upper and Lower Canada, under the Quebec Scheme, assume liabilities which ten dollars a head would extinguish. But if all these additional debts are incurred, there must be additional taxation, and such additional taxation alone must take out of the pockets of the people of the Island enough to pay the interest on what is now called a free gift.

The very haste with which this movement is made, should excite the suspicions of the people of the Island. If the Conference meet in Nov. the Islanders can not know the result of their deliberations in time to appeal to the Imperial Parliament, should a scheme of Confederation be submitted to that body as soon as the advocates of the Quebec Scheme intend it shall.

If the Legislature and people of the Island consent to the appointment of delegates now, they lose their vantage ground forever.—*St. John Freeman.*

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CZAR.

The Alliance of Russia and the United States is the latest illustration of the common proverb that extremes meet. Here are despotism and democracy shaking hands across the Atlantic, the Czar and the President embracing each other. This drawing together of the Empire and the Republic is, we fear, rather an ominous fact. It is the last link in the chain of evidence that goes to establish evil intentions on the part of our Republican neighbors.

Any one that knew the tendency of the American people, could have foretold that a successful issue to the late war would start afresh the old dream of a North American Republic, stretching from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico. This idea did spring into renewed life as soon as Richmond fell. The idea is now spreading as a leaven through all classes of the United States. It is only those that are conversant intimately with the leading citizens of the Republic that know the hold this idea is taking of the public mind. The unsettled condition of the South, and the low state of the public finances, preclude the possibility of annexing Canada or Mexico by the sword. Other expedients must first be tried. We know what has already been tried with Canada.

The Reciprocity Treaty was repealed mainly with the view of speeding the work of annexation. The Fenians are petted and pampered with the same intention. These are what might be called Uncle Sam's "broad hints" as broad nearly as the hint Pompey got to leave when he was kicked out. They are only hints, however. The time will come when the South will be once again in the Union when the finances of the country will recover from their present depression, and then will come the time for the direct argument of the rifle and the sword.

Whenever the United States are prepared for joining issue in the war, she has an excuse for war ready to hand in the Alabama grievance. But war with Britain, and probably France, too, would present a doubtful issue. Hence the necessity of seeking a powerful ally. The Republics of the Americans can give no help. The